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I so identified it, and Assistant Surgeon Berry has written me that a mosquito raised from some of the same water taken at the same time has been identified by the Bureau of Entomology as of that species.

Such a long-life history is, I believe, without a parallel in the literature of the subject.

Professor Chittenden suggested a scanty food supply as the only apparent explanation. It has occurred to me, however, that it is possible that while handling or filling the jar some eggs may have been left clinging to the side of the jar, as mentioned by Reed and Carrol, and that such eggs were subsequently washed back into the water when the laboratory attendant canted the jar while moving it for some purpose.

At any rate, the production of a female *stegomyia* from eggs laid not less than ninety-nine days is apparently something worthy of report.

It seems proper to state that the collection and rearing of a mosquito, subsequently proved to be the first *stegomyia* reported from Louisville, was the individual work of Assistant Surgeon Berry.

Quantity of pyrethrum powder required to destroy mosquitoes.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 17, 1904.*

DEAR DOCTOR: Replying to yours of February 12, calling attention to the fact that it has been decided with reference to pyrethrum powder that 1 pound to every 1,000 cubic feet of space is necessary, I will state that since the adoption on May 25, 1903, of the regulations of this board specifying 4 ounces to 1,000 cubic feet, it has been found in practice that a larger quantity is required to stupefy mosquitoes. However, we have practically abandoned the use of pyrethrum powder in our quarantine work, preferring not to take even the slight chance of having mosquitoes survive by escaping destruction after being stupefied. We use sulphur everywhere.

With thanks for your thoughtful notice of this matter, I am, yours, very truly,

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington.*

NOTE.—See Public Health Reports, February 5, 1904.

Smallpox in Wilmington, N. C.

The following is received from Surgeon Godfrey, under date of February 23, 1904:

Seven cases of smallpox have occurred in this city during the past week.

An inquiry made of the city board of health develops the fact that the disease first made its appearance here on January 21, 1904, in the person of a clerk in the general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, this case being followed in a few days by that of the servant who attended his quarters.

All contacts have been vaccinated and isolated under guard, and the authorities believe these strict measures will prevent an epidemic.